United Nations S/PV.6999

Security Council

Sixty-eighth year

Provisional

6999th meeting
Monday, 15 July 2013, 3 p.m.
New York

President:	Mrs. DiCarlo	(United States of America)
Members:	Argentina	Mrs. Perceval
	Australia	Mr. Quinlan
	Azerbaijan	Mr. Musayev
	China	Mr. Wang Min
	France	Mr. Bertoux
	Guatemala	Mr. Rosenthal
	Luxembourg	Ms. Lucas
	Morocco	Mr. Loulichki
	Pakistan	Mr. Sahebzada Ahmed Khan
	Republic of Korea	Mr. Kim Sook
	Russian Federation	Mr. Iliichev
	Rwanda	Mr. Gasana
	Togo	Mr. Kadangha-Bariki
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Sir Mark Lyall Grant

Agenda

Non-proliferation

Briefing by the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

This record contains the text of speeches delivered in English and of the interpretation of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to the original languages only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room U-506.

13-39230 (E)

Accessible document

Please recycle

The meeting was called to order at 3.15 p.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

Non-proliferation

Briefing by the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

The President: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

At this meeting, the Security Council will hear a briefing by Ambassador Gary Quinlan, Permanent Representative of Australia, in his capacity as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006).

I now give the floor to Ambassador Quinlan.

Mr. Quinlan (Australia): I have the honour to present the report of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006), in accordance with paragraph 18 (h) of that resolution. The present report covers an extended period, from 6 March to 15 July. Because of its length, I will read a shortened version. The full text of the report will be published on the Committee website soon.

I would like to begin by updating the Council on the progress the Committee has made on a number of matters included in my report of 6 March (see S/PV.6930). In March, I reported that the Committee was exploring appropriate responses to the Panel's unanimous conclusion in its report of 11 January that Iran's launches of the Shahab-1 and -3 missiles during the Great Prophet VII exercises constituted a violation of paragraph 9 of resolution 1929 (2010). The Committee wrote to Iran on 12 April seeking its comment, within 15 days, on the Panel's conclusion. Regrettably, Iran has not answered to date. The Committee notes that the President of the Security Council subsequently reached out to the Iranian Mission on 28 June to inquire whether a response would be forthcoming.

The Committee is currently considering additional follow-up actions, including the issuance of an implementation assistance notice on Iran's prohibited ballistic missile programme. A number of Committee members expressed the view, as confirmed by the Panel of Experts, that the launches constituted a clear violation of resolution 1929 (2010) and that, therefore, all Member States should redouble their efforts to implement ballistic missile-related sanctions on Iran. At this stage, some Committee members cannot share this view. The Committee intends to provide an update on this issue in its next 90-day report.

I also referred to an incident reported by a Member State, involving the interception in January of a vessel suspected of carrying illicit weapons from Iran to be delivered to the reporting State. The Panel of Experts submitted its report to the Committee on the results of its investigation into that incident on 22 April, and the Committee held informal consultations on 29 April to discuss the report. In that report, the Experts concluded that the case constituted either a violation or a probable violation of paragraph 5 of resolution 1747 (2007). Several Committee members stated that the evidence presented in the report was sufficient to assert that Iran was in violation of its obligations, illustrating a pattern of sanctions evasion through arms smuggling in the Middle East. Other Committee members stated that the lack of stronger evidence as to the provenance of the arms, such as documentation, justified the lack of definitive conclusion. The Committee agreed to send a letter to Iran bringing to its attention the Panel's conclusion, expressing concern about the Panel's findings and asking for comment. The letter was sent on 21 May seeking Iran's comment within 15 days and I again regret to inform the Council that, to date, Iran has not responded to that letter either.

The Committee continues to discuss whether and how to respond to the Panel's compilation of publicly available statements made by Iranian officials and alleged recipients of Iranian military assistance, including Palestinian Islamic Jihad, Hamas and Hizbullah, regarding potential violations of paragraph 5 of resolution 1747 (2007). While some Committee members saw value in getting Iran's official position on this matter, others believed that, in the absence of physical corroborative evidence such as actual seized arms or related materiel, such a letter would be premature. The Panel is now investigating the substance of those reported statements to determine whether such corroborative evidence exists, and the Committee looks forward to receiving its report in due course.

During the current reporting period, the Committee received communications from several Member States relating to actions they had taken to implement the

relevant Security Council measures. More details are in the fuller report.

During the informal consultations of 28 May, the coordinator of the Panel of Experts briefed the Committee on the Panel's 2013 final report, which has since been published in document S/2013/331. In her briefing to the Committee, she stressed that Iran continued to seek items for its prohibited activities from abroad by using complex procurement methods, including front companies, false documentation and intermediaries. She further stressed the Panel's assessment that Iran remains dependant on foreign imports for key components of its prohibited nuclear and missile programmes, which indicates the ongoing relevance of the sanctions.

The Committee continued its deliberations on the Panel's report during informal consultations on 17 June, when it discussed in detail the recommendations made by the Panel in the report. The Committee is currently considering proposed responses to these recommendations, including on the implementation of those recommendations that attract the consensus support of the Committee.

In connection with the Panel of Experts, I am happy to report that, following the Council's decision in resolution 2105 (2013) of 5 June to extend the Panel's mandate until 9 July 2014, the Secretariat has now finalized the administrative steps related to the Experts' appointment.

I am happy to report that the Committee adopted, on 21 March, its programme of work for the first half of 2013, which was forwarded for the Council's attention on 26 March. The Committee has already taken steps to implement that document, including by updating two important documents: the hand-out describing implementation by States of resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007), 1803 (2008) and 1929 (2010); and the fact sheet on the Committee and its Panel of Experts. The fact sheet was brought to the attention of Member States through a note verbale dated 30 April, and both documents are available on the Committee's website.

Also in conformity with its programme of work, on 24 June the Committee, with the assistance of its Panel of Experts, held an open briefing to share information about the work of the Committee and the Panel. The briefing was an important opportunity to engage with the United Nations membership on the Committee's work and provide greater access and transparency to its operation, and in this respect I am pleased to report attendance of over 100 representatives and a vigorous question-and-answer session following our presentations. I believe that the briefing was of great value not only for the participants but also for the Committee and I will continue to look for such opportunities for engagement.

On 26 March, the Committee received, through the Focal Point for Delisting, a delisting request from the First East Export Bank, an entity that is currently on the Committee's consolidated list. The Committee currently has before it a proposal received on 7 June to designate an entity pursuant to paragraph 26 of resolution 1929 (2010).

I referred in my last report to a pending request to exempt a designated individual from the travel ban to attend the high-level International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) conference in Saint Petersburg in June. I can now advise that the Committee granted that request, but did not grant a subsequent request to extend that exemption for the individual to attend the Gas Exporting Countries Forum, held in Moscow in July. The Committee also denied a request to exempt from the travel ban a second designated individual to attend the June IAEA conference in Saint Petersburg.

During the reporting period, the Committee received one notification with reference to paragraph 5 (c) of resolution 1737 (2006) concerning the delivery of ionizing radiation sources to be used for quality control of welded joints on gas mains; and one notification pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 1737 (2006) and paragraph 4 of resolution 1747 (2007), concerning payments made under a contract entered into prior to the listing of a person or entity.

Finally, I would like to renew the appeal to all Member States to provide, on a voluntary basis, additional identifying information regarding the listed individuals and entities. Such information is absolutely essential for the proper implementation of the sanctions measures.

The President: I thank Ambassador Quinlan for his briefing.

I shall now give the floor to the members of the Security Council.

Mrs. Perceval (Argentina) (*spoke in Spanish*): At the outset, I would like to thank Ambassador Gary Quinlan for presenting the quarterly report on the work

of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006). The Committee has a key role to play in ensuring compliance with the measures imposed on Iran, so it is important to maintain its close relationship with Member States. In this regard, we welcome the holding of an open informational meeting on 24 June, and we encourage the Committee to continue to answer the queries it receives from Member States and international organizations.

In addition, we understand that the Security Council should continue to make sanctions enforcement bodies more efficient and transparent, and have an appropriate mechanism to review the measures taken. In this regard, we believe that it should further enhance the quality of the list of persons and entities subject to sanctions. We therefore join the call of the Chairman of the Committee on States to provide, on a voluntary basis, additional information to enable the proper identification of such persons and entities.

Let me briefly highlight three points concerning the Iranian nuclear programme.

First, I wish to reaffirm the inalienable right of all States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to develop, research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination. This is a principled position we have set out in this and other relevant forums. At the same time, my country reaffirms its historic commitment to the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and understands that the international community should continue to recognize the relevance of the nuclear non-proliferation regime and its cornerstone, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

Secondly, I refer to the most recent report (GOV/2013/27) of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), of 22 May, which has been transmitted to the Council. We agree with the assessment of the Director General and share his concern over the lack of progress in clarifying the outstanding issues and the lack of cooperation on the part of Iran. We consider it essential that Iran actively cooperate with the Agency and provide all information concerning its programme nuclear as required, providing access to all areas necessary to allow effective verification. In that sense, it is important that Iran take the necessary steps for the full implementation of its obligations, including relevant resolutions of the Security Council, and restore the confidence of the international community in the exclusively peaceful nature of its nuclear program.

Thirdly, my country believes that it is essential to continue seeking a solution through talks that will allow certainty about the peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear programme. We therefore encourage the parties to pursue their efforts in this regard. We also understand that Iran must adopt and implement the so-called structured approach to resolve outstanding issues, according to the call of the IAEA Board of Governors in its resolution of September 2012. We regret that no substantive progress has been made, despite several rounds of negotiations between the IAEA and Iran since the adoption of the resolution. We hope that the ongoing periodic meetings, inter alia, will produce concrete results based on structured approach so that the clarification of the pending issues may begin.

Sir Mark Lyall Grant (United Kingdom): I thank the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006), under the able chairmanship of Ambassador Quinlan, as well as the Panel of Experts, for their continued work in supporting the implementation of the Security Council's resolutions on Iran.

The United Kingdom, like others in the international community, remains deeply concerned by Iran's nuclear programme. Since our last briefing (see S/PV.6930), the E3+3 and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) have both met with Iranian officials to discuss it, but Iran has shown no willingness on either track to address the international community's legitimate concerns.

Meanwhile, 10 years after the first IAEA report on Iran, Iran continues to press ahead with its nuclear programme. Iran has no plausible civilian purpose for the amount of enriched material it currently possesses, never mind the amount it can now produce. Iran has violated multiple resolutions of the IAEA Board of Governors and United Nations Security Council. To quote the May report of the IAEA Director General, "it is now essential and urgent for Iran to cooperate with the Agency on all outstanding substantive issues".

The United Kingdom remains committed to finding a peaceful, negotiated solution to the nuclear issue. If, following the recent elections, Iran is prepared to engage seriously in negotiations on its nuclear programme, we are ready to respond in good faith. Our commitment to seeking a peaceful diplomatic settlement is sincere. We believe that the confidence-building measure proposal

submitted by the E3+3 in Almaty is a fair and credible offer. We urge Iran to engage seriously, but unless it takes positive steps to address international concerns, the political and economic pressure will increase.

Turning to the work of the Committee, we note with regret that Iran continues to breach its international obligations. The Panel of Experts — which, I remind colleagues, includes both a Russian and a Chinese expert — reached the clear and unanimous conclusion in January that Iran's ballistic missile launches last year, during military exercises conducted by the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps, constitued a violation of paragraph 9 of resolution 1929 (2010).

We welcome the Committee's letter to Iran in April, expressing its concern at this violation. We regret that Iran yet again has chosen not to respond. We reiterate our view that the Committee must now take appropriate actions in response to this serious breach. It should seek to designate individuals involved in this violation, as well as prepare an information assistance notice to assist all Member States with implementing ballistic missile-related sanctions on Iran.

There is also credible information that Iran is providing substantial military and financial support to Hizbullah and the Syrian regime, in contravention of the United Nations embargo on the export of weapons by Iran, as set out in resolution 1747 (2007). Iran continues to illicitly transfer arms within the region, as the Panel's report on Gaza shows, as well as to African States. Iran has a responsibility to bring stability and security to the region. Its continued efforts to promote sectarian violence and instability across the wider region and beyond must come to an end.

The United Kingdom also notes with concern the Panel of Experts' report on the seizure of illicit arms from Iran reported by the Government of Yemen. The evidence in the report confirms that that was yet another violation of sanctions by Iran. That transfer threatens to undermine Yemen's fragile transition. We urge the Committee and the Security Council to take action on it.

We welcome the renewal of the mandate of the Panel of Experts for another year. The Panel provides a crucial investigation and reporting role for the Committee. The Panel's final report (see S/2013/331, annex) highlights Iran's increasingly sophisticated sanctions-evasion techniques. That underlines the importance of the outreach role of the Committee. It must do more to encourage vigilance from, and reporting by, Member States in order to better implement sanctions. We continue to strongly encourage Member States to provide reports on possible sanctions violations.

If Iran's leaders want to bring all sanctions to an end and enable Iran to realize the benefits of a civil nuclear programme, then they must comply with their international obligations and engage with concerns over the nuclear programme. As my Foreign Secretary said recently, we look to Iran to consider carefully whether it wants to continue on its current course, and face increasing pressure and isolation from the international community, or whether it wants to enter into meaningful negotiations. We hope that, following the election of Mr. Rowhani, Iran will take a different course for the future — addressing international concerns about its nuclear programme, taking forward a constructive relationship with the international community and improving the political and human rights situation for the people of Iran.

Mr. Wang Min (China) (*spoke in Chinese*): I wish to thank Ambassador Quinlan for his briefing. China very much appreciates the great amount of work he has done to take forward the work of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006). China has always attached great importance to the Committee's work and is ready to cooperate with its Chairman in an orderly and stable manner to move forward all the work associated with the Committee.

The resolution needs to be implemented in a comprehensive and precise manner; however, sanctions are not the fundamental objective of the resolution. The Committee and the Panel of Experts should be amenable to diplomatic efforts to resolve the nuclear issue.

In the period under review, the parties maintained close contact on the relevant work of the Committee, including on sensitive and complicated issues. China believes that the parties should bear in mind the goal of the resolution in a cautious, objective and balanced manner so as to hold practical in-depth discussions to cautiously arrive at conclusions.

As to the alleged violations, the investigation should be conducted on clear facts and hard evidence.

China greatly appreciates the efforts made by the Panel of Experts in drafting its report. We welcome the extension of the Panel's mandate and will continue to provide it with assistance and support. We hope that the

Panel will strictly abide by its mandate and that, under the Committee's leadership, observe the principle of neutrality and objectivity. At the same time, the Council and the Committee should strengthen follow-up and guidance to the Panel, in order to ensure that it plays it proper role.

The nuclear issue has a bearing on the authority of the regime established by the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, as well as on peace and stability in the Middle East region. Finding a solution to this issue through dialogue and negotiation is the only correct, viable path. That is also the universal aspiration of the international community.

China has always opposed the use or threat of use of force. We do not favour increased pressure or new sanctions against Iran. China has always maintained that the international community should resolve the Iran nuclear issue through dialogue, cooperation and peaceful means. The six countries involved in this process have reiterated that the issue should be resolved in a phased and equal manner, and on the basis of mutual respect in finding a comprehensive and long-term solution to the nuclear issue. The parties should now seize the opportunity to harness the positive momentum and begin a new round of dialogue as soon as possible. They should also foster confidence and adopt a practical and flexible approach, duly take into consideration one another's concerns and actively expand consensus so as to take forward the dialogue. At the same time, Iran should maintain and strengthen dialogue and cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency so as to achieve agreement to resolve pending issues.

China has maintained an objective, just and responsible approach on the Iranian nuclear issue. We have made contributions to continuing and advancing the process of dialogue. China will continue to work with all parties to make a constructive effort to resolve this issue through diplomatic means.

Mr. Iliichev (Russian Federation) (*spoke in Russian*): We are grateful to Ambassador Gary Quinlan for presenting his report on the activities of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006). The Committee must continue to work impartially and objectively and in the interest of a political and diplomatic solution concerning Iran's nuclear programme.

The Committee undertook intensive work during the reporting period: a programme of work was adopted and the final report of the Panel of Experts, among others, was considered (see S/2013/331, annex). Efforts also continued in the main areas of the Committee's activity, including investigation into possible sanctions violations and processing information received concerning agreements and drafts of various documents.

We note the useful work of the Panel of Experts to provide the Committee with tangible assistance. We have always believed that the Panel should work in a balanced and objective manner and carry out its activities under the Committee's guidance. At the same time, we would like to recall that the members of the Panel act in a personal, not a national, capacity.

In the context of the investigation of cases of possible sanctions violations, we should like to emphasize that the Committee's conclusions and assessments should be based only on reliable and verifiable information, with a thorough analysis of all circumstances surrounding an incident. Hasty conclusions not based on facts must be avoided.

We welcome the statement by Iran's President-elect, Mr. Hassan Rowhani, with regard to Tehran's readiness to demonstrate more openness, including on the nuclear programme. Transparency in the monitoring of the process is precisely what the international community is striving for through the six international mediators and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). We trust that those intentions will be borne out in practice, both on the IAEA platform and at the negotiating table between Iran and the six mediators.

We hope that, soon following the assumption of office by the new President of Iran, another full-scale round of dialogue will take place between the six mediators and Iran, especially as the substantive work to move towards initial negotiated solutions has already been done. We see no alternative to a political and diplomatic settlement. Efforts in this area should be based on the principles of gradualism and reciprocity and be in line with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. However, we are convinced that collective actions by the international community to resolve issues related to Iran's nuclear programme are being undermined by unilateral sanctions. In a number of cases, such sanctions are extraterritorial in nature, which is categorically unacceptable from the point of view of international law. Russia will continue to do

its utmost to achieve progress in settling the situation concerning Iran's nuclear programme.

Ms. Lucas (Luxembourg) (*spoke in French*): Like others, I would like to thank Ambassador Quinlan for his briefing and for his effective chairmanship of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006).

The quarterly report that he has presented today shows that the Committee continues to do important work in support of Security Council resolutions in a context of ongoing concerns with respect to the exclusively peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear programme. Luxembourg is also grateful to the independent Panel of Experts established under resolution 1929 (2010) for the vital support it provides to the work of the 1737 Committee. We welcome with satisfaction its final report (see S/2013/331, annex), which is well documented and meticulous from a methodological point of view. We welcome the publication of the report as a Security Council document and we strongly advocate in favour of seeing the recommendations contained therein followed up with action.

Thanks to the final report, it clearly appears that behind the increasing number of reported incidents and the various circumvention techniques used is hidden a sophisticated system of persistent violations by Iran of the decisions by the international community with respect to it. In my delegation's view, a prompt and concrete response from the Sanctions Committee is needed where violations of sanctions regimes have been clearly shown. Not reacting, prevaricating or ignoring the gravity of the violations committed means that we are shirking our responsibilities, and risk losing our credibility. However, helping the Sanctions Committee to effectively fulfil its role as a guarantor of the implementation of Security Council resolutions means contributing to protecting the international community from the dangers that might threaten it.

We take note with renewed concern of the conclusions of the latest report (GOV/2013/27) of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), published 22 May 2013, on the implementation of the safeguards agreement within the framework of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. It is a cause for concern that Iran continues to fail to work as it should with the IAEA with a view to defining a structured approach leading to the required verification and resolving outstanding issues regarding the possible military dimensions of its nuclear programme. We strongly deplore the fact that negotiations with a view to concluding an agreement on those issues are being bogged down and that the issue of access to the military site at Parchin in particular remains pending.

Added to that is the fact that Iran, in violation of its international obligations, is continuing the construction of its heavy-water reactor at Arak, is continuing to increase its capacity to produce enriched uranium by installing new centrifuges at the Natanz site, and is pursuing enrichment activities at Natanz and Fordow, thus increasing its stockpiles, which far exceed the country's apparent needs.

Those developments cause us grave concern, which we ask the Iranian authorities to dispel by discharging all of their international obligations in accordance with the provisions contained in Security Council resolutions and those of the IAEA Board of Governors. Only in that way will confidence be re-established.

At the same time, I would like to reaffirm Luxembourg's attachment to a negotiated solution based on the principle of a two-track approach that opens the way for dialogue while demanding that the Iranian authorities commit to providing substantial answers to the questions concerning the ultimate purpose of their nuclear programme.

That is the principle that prevailed on 26 and 27 February in Almaty with the resumption of dialogue between Iran and the E3+3, led by the High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy. At the previous public briefing, on 6 March, we were pleased by the fact that that February meeting was able to initiate a new cycle of negotiations (see S/PV.6930). Today, we regret that the subsequent meetings were not fruitful, following Iran's refusal to engage on the proposals put on the table by the E3+3.

In conclusion, we urge the Iranian authorities — which have just changed at the presidential level — to take the opportunity being afforded to them to finally agree to positively follow up on the E3+3 proposals. We ask them to participate constructively in the negotiating process under way. By choosing that path, the new Iranian authorities will contribute towards giving real substance to the dialogue with the international community and will pave the way for a long-term diplomatic solution that we all wish to see.

Mr. Rosenthal (Guatemala) (*spoke in Spanish*): My delegation would like to thank Ambassador Gary Quinlan for his informative briefing and for the diligence that he and his team have shown since assuming the chairmanship of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006). I would like to draw attention to several points with regard to the report before us today.

First, we commend the work of the Committee, which has continued to consider requests for information and reports of alleged violations from Member States. With regard to States' requests for information on the sanctions regime, it is important that the Committee reply in a manner that is clear, direct and, most important, prompt, in accordance with its mandate.

Secondly, with regard to the final report of the Panel of Experts (see S/2013/331, annex), my delegation welcomes that valuable document and supports the recommendations it contains. We commend the promptness with which it was published, as we consider it to be essential that it be accessible to all States Members of the United Nations.

Moreover, we welcome the recently adopted resolution 2105 (2013), which extends the mandate of the Panel of Experts for a further year. The Panel provides valuable support to the work of the Committee. Accordingly, we welcome the inclusion of a paragraph on the matter of selection criteria for experts of Security Council subsidiary bodies, in accordance with the note by the President of the Security Council contained in document S/2006/997.

We note with concern the contents of the latest report (GOV/2013/27) of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on the application of the IAEA safeguards regime in the Islamic Republic of Iran, pursuant to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). It is stated once more in the report that Iran has continued to speed up its nuclear programme and that pending matters remain unresolved, including issues relating to the possible military dimension of its nuclear programme. That lack of outcomes and progress in the dialogue between Iran and the IAEA continues to cause serious concern and, as all are aware, is a source of great frustration for the international community. In the current international context, the lack of cooperation by the Iranian authorities is a definite threat to international peace and security. We again urge the Islamic Republic of Iran to adopt measures towards the full implementation of the Safeguards Agreement and other obligations and commitments under the NPT and, above all, to allow inspections and to reach an agreement on a structured approach.

In conclusion, my country followed with great interest the electoral process that took place in Iran in June. We hope that this new chapter in the political life of the country will facilitate its cooperation with the entire international community. We believe that Iran's nuclear issues should be resolved by diplomatic means. We hope that the President-elect of Iran, Mr. Hassan Rowhani, will contribute towards achieving progress in the nuclear dialogue. In that regard, we look with great interest the outcomes of the E3+3 negotiations to be held this week in Brussels.

Mr. Sahebzada Ahmed Khan (Pakistan): I would like to express my appreciation to Ambassador Quinlan for presenting the 90-day report pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006).

Pakistan continues to believe that a peaceful and negotiated solution to the Iranian nuclear issue is possible; more importantly, it is essential. But a demonstration of political will and flexibility by all concerned is required. Reciprocal confidence-building measures are necessary. A negotiated solution needs to be facilitated by striking a balance between sanctions and negotiations. We call upon the Council and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) to consider revisiting the objectives and strategy, as set out in the relevant resolutions.

We thank the Panel of Experts for its final report (see S/2013/331, annex). We look forward to discussing and examining its recommendations in the Committee. We also share the views expressed by other Council members with regard to strict compliance by the Panel with its mandate. The Panel's reports and research must conform to high standards of objectivity and impartiality. Its findings and recommendations must always be backed by credible evidence.

The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), as well as Iran's Safeguards Agreement, provide the framework that stipulates Iran's obligations and rights. Any path towards a resolution of the nuclear issue should be based on those instruments.

We urge Iran to stay engaged with the IAEA and fully cooperate with the Agency with a view to resolving all outstanding issues. We also encourage the countries of the five permanent members of the Security Council and Germany to persevere with the dialogue process.

We note the reappointment of all of the Panel's previous experts. Broadening the composition of the Panel, particularly with regard to experts from developing countries, remains an important issue. The appointment of experts in all the subsidiary bodies of the Council must be based on prior, not past, consultations with the Committee. The principle of transparency and the recruitment process must be adhered to by the Secretariat.

Mr. Bertoux (France) (*spoke in French*): I thank Ambassador Quinlan for the 90-day report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) that he just presented. I also thank the Panel of Experts for its outstanding work, without which the Committee's work would not be possible.

In that connection, we welcome the publication of the final report of the Panel of Experts (see S/2013/331, annex). That document is a valuable source of information with regard to the illegal programmes conducted by Iran and the means used by Tehran to evade sanctions. It also proposes operational recommendations that the Committee wishes to see implemented. We hope that all States Members of the United Nations will read the report and draw their own conclusions with regard to Iran's actions.

I also commend the Chairman's initiative in organizing a briefing of the 1737 Committee on 24 June, which was open to all Member States. The fact that many delegations attended, as well as the scope of the issues raised, serves to confirm the interest that exists with regard to the work of the Iran Sanctions Committee. We hope that this initiative will be repeated.

The Committee's quarterly report shows that Iran continues to fail to respect its international obligations. In violation of Security Council resolutions, the country is continuing sensitive activities in the nuclear and ballistics spheres, as well as its illegal arms transfers.

France is particularly concerned about Iran's ongoing violations of the arms embargo established by resolution 1747 (2007). Those violations fuel the spiral of violence in the Middle East. In that regard, the seizure off the coast of Yemen of a large quantity of arms from Iran in February is additional evidence of Iran's destabilizing activities in the region. The Experts' report on the incident is a particular cause of concern. The quantity and type of weapons seized by the Yemeni authorities — man-portable air defence systems, rocket launchers and explosives — have the capacity to undermine the political process in Yemen today. In addition, we previously received reports concering arms transfers by Iran to non-State groups in Gaza, as well as information with regard to the increased support by Iran in weapons and personnel to Bashar Al-Assad's regime, in violation of resolution 1747 (2007).

Iran is also continuing its ballistics programme, in violation of resolution 1929 (2010). In July 2012, Iran launched Shahab-1 and Shahab-3 ballistic missiles as part of the Great Prophet VII military exercise. The Panel of Experts carried out an investigation, and its report clearly shows a violation of paragraph 9 of resolution 1929 (2010). In a letter, the Committee requested explanations from Iran, to which its authorities have not responded. The Committee has waited long enough. It must now assume its responsibilities and take the necessary decisions.

All these incidents are part of a broader context of lack of cooperation by Iran with the international community. On 22 May, the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) submitted a report (GOV/2013/27) on the implementation of safeguards in Iran. The report shows that Tehran continues to favour the path of defiance over that of dialogue. The report confirms a total absence of progress on pending matters, as well as the possible military dimension of Iran's nuclear programme. Iran has still not granted the Agency access to the Parchin site. Moreover, the Iranian authorities have decided to pave over a portion of the site, which seriously hampers the IAEA's capacity to carry out verifications, if and when the Agency is given access to the site. Also, the fact that uranium enrichment is continuing — to 3.5 per cent and 20 per cent — at the Natanz and Fordow sites, with increasingly numerous and modern centrifuges, is another cause of concern. Finally, the report by the Director General confirms the continued rapid construction of a heavy-water reactor in Arak capable of producing plutonium, in violation Security Council resolutions.

At the IAEA Board of Governors meeting held barely a month ago, the Director General himself acknowledged that discussions went in circles because of the lack of cooperation by Iran. Together with our partners in the E3 +3, we expressed our serious concerns about the lack of progress in talks between the Agency and Iran. The situation cannot continue, and Tehran must promptly engage in substantive discussions with the Agency to resolve all outstanding issues, including the possible military dimensions to its nuclear programme.

We are of course open to dialogue. The many meetings between the E3 +3 and Iran in 2012 and 2013 bear witness to that. But endless discussions serve no purpose. In April in Almaty, Iran failed to demonstrate its goodwill by providing a constructive response to the balanced proposals of the E3 +3 and the concerns of the international community.

We have taken note of the election of Mr. Rowhani, with whom we are ready to work. But words alone will not do when it comes to threats to international peace and security. Iran must make concrete efforts to establish confidence through the full implementation of the Security Council's resolutions and those of the IAEA Board of Governors. That is the only way that Iran can emerge from the economic stagnation and international isolation in which its relentless nuclear policies have left it.

Mr. Kadangha-Bariki (Togo) (*spoke in French*): I would like to thank Ambassador Quinlan for his briefing on the activities of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006), and to commend him on the outstanding work he has done as head of the Committee.

We take note of the 22 May report (GOV/2013/27) of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on the implementation of the safeguards agreement under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), as well as the final report (see S/2013/331, annex) of the Panel of Experts established by resolution 1929 (2010).

The exchanges in March (see S/PV.6930) on the nuclear issue in the Islamic Republic of Iran led us to conclude that overall, the crisis of confidence between that country and the international community continued to grow. Four months later, the situation has not improved. The reports of the IAEA and the Panel of Experts are unequivocal: the pending issues — such as access to all the relevant information, documents, sites, materials and personnel in Iran — have not been settled. The most recent talks between the IAEA and Iran, held in Vienna on 15 May, have not enabled them to come to an agreement on a document on a structured approach. Moreover, the Agency reports that activities related to uranium enrichment have continued.

Regarding the other enrichment-related activities discussed in paragraph 27 of its report, the IAEA indicates that it has not received any concrete response to its demands for descriptive information on the announcements that Iran has made on the subject of the construction of 10 new uranium-enrichment installations. The lack of any response clouds the outlook for cooperation between Iran and the IAEA, and it is no surprise that the Agency would conclude that it is not in a position to carry out the necessary verifications or produce a complete report. All those factors, combined with the lack of necessary cooperation, have led the Agency to conclude that Iran's activities could have possible military dimensions.

The erosion of trust between the international community and Iran is basically due to the latter's lack of cooperation. Togo would like to once more appeal to the Islamic Republic of Iran's sense of responsibility and call on it to step up its dialogue with the IAEA and the entire international community, and to grant access to every site, particularly Parchin. The talks between Iran and the five permanent members of the Security Council and Germany in recent months, aimed mainly at encouraging Iran to renounce its nuclear programme and send its stock of 20-per cent enriched uranium abroad, have not produced results. We hope that the negotiations to come will enable progress to be made in the context of maintaining international peace and security. It is crucial that Iran respect and fully implement the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the IAEA Board of Governors. It is nonetheless firmly established that every country, including Iran, has the right to develop nuclear energy for peaceful means within the framework of the IAEA safeguards agreement.

On 15 and 16 May the Government of Togo, in conjunction with the Institute of Security Studies, based in South Africa, and the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, whose headquarters is in Lomé, organized a regional seminar for West and Central African States on the lessons and prospects of the implementation of United Nations

sanctions. The meeting enabled the 15 or so delegations to be better equipped to understand the Iranian nuclear issue and informed on best practices for implementing related sanctions. In parallel with the seminar, the Panel of Experts established by resolution 1929 (2010) held consultations with Togolese authorities. The exchanges were frank and fruitful and demonstrated our country's willingness to cooperate fully with the Panel, although the Togolese officials emphasized on the importance of strengthening national capacities in the area. The latter aspect emerges clearly in paragraph 136 of the Panel's report.

In conclusion, I would like to reiterate my country's gratitude for the Panel's very valuable efforts towards a settlement of the Iranian nuclear issue. Their competence is unquestionable, and that strengthens our conviction that the Council should attach even greater value not only to the question of competence but also to geographical distribution when it comes to nominating members of subsidiary bodies.

Mr. Kim Sook (Republic of Korea): At the outset, I would like to thank Ambassador Gary Quinlan for briefing us today on the work of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006). I commend his leadership of this important committee.

While I appreciate the efforts that the relevant parties have made to reach agreement on the language of the report of the Panel of Experts (see S/2013/331, annex), I am disappointed by the lack of consensus. I also expect future briefings to be held within the time frame mandated by the relevant Council resolutions. At the previous briefing, in early March (see S/PV.6930), my delegation joined others in raising concerns about the issues addressed in today's report. It is regrettable, however, that we have not seen much progress in the past four months.

First, with regard to Iran's ballistic missile launches in July of last year, we see no reason to question the Panel's conclusion that such launches constitute a violation of resolution 1929 (2010). Moreover, Iran has not responded to the Committee's letter on the matter. It is unfortunate, however, that the Committee failed to reach an agreement on such an important and clear-cut issue. Already a year has passed since the violation. It is time that the Committee considered taking follow-up action, including issuing an implementation assistance notice.

Secondly, Iran has also not replied to the letter sent on 21 May regarding the Panel's incident report on the illicit transfer of arms to Yemen. We recall that Iran sent a letter to the Council in February stating that it was prepared to cooperate fully and provide the information necessary to investigate the case. Iran's silence does little to demonstrate its willingness to build trust with the international community.

Thirdly, the provision of military assistance in the Gaza Strip is another grave concern. It would certainly contribute to undermining regional stability. We should continue to pay attention to these matters and remain vigilant.

We welcome the Panel's final report as a useful review of the efforts to impede Iran's nuclear and ballistic missile programmes. However, the incidents and developments it describes indicate that we still have a long way to go. In particular, we are concerned that Iran continues to pursue prohibited activities by procuring items abroad and using complex methods to evade sanctions, such as front companies, intermediaries and false documentation. The final report will help Member States recognize and address the vulnerabilities that Iran might exploit. The Panel's recommendations are prudent, and include proportionate measures. The recommendations should be implemented by the Committee in due time.

We believe that the Committee's open briefing, held on 24 June, was successful and will be useful for facilitating Member States' implementation efforts. We hope to have such events on a more regular basis.

The five permanent members of the Security Council and Germany have made tireless efforts to engage Iran on its nuclear programme and open the window to peaceful negotiations. We hope that Iran will respond more constructively to the proposal. It cannot remain on the table indefinitely.

The IAEA's talks with Iran are going around in circles. We urge the Iranian Government to engage and cooperate with the IAEA without further delay regarding the possible military dimensions of its nuclear programme, the expansion of its enrichment capacity and the activities undermining the IAEA's capacity for effective verification at the Parchin site.

Iran must comply with all relevant Security Council and IAEA resolutions. Iran should make extraordinary efforts to regain the lost confidence of the international

community in the peaceful nature of its nuclear programme.

Mr. Musayev (Azerbaijan): I too would like to thank Ambassador Quinlan for his work as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) and for presenting the report of the Committee.

Azerbaijan attaches great importance to the work of the Committee concerning the implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions and in finding a diplomatic solution to the problem that is based on international law. It is essential to continue dialogue and cooperation on the issues on which progress is urgent for regional stability.

During the reporting period, the Committee received from Member States a number of communications on actions taken in implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions and on responses on reported incidents. We support the call of the Chair of the Committee addressed to all Member States to cooperate with the Committee and the Panel of Experts by providing information on implementation measures. The Committee discussed the report of the Panel of Experts on the results of its investigation into a January 2013 incident reported by a Member State. It is critical that all cases and incidents be examined in an impartial and objective manner, and that appropriate actions be considered on the basis of credible and fact-based evidence.

It is essential that the Committee continue its efforts to assist States in implementing the relevant Security Council measures. We commend the Committee for holding an open briefing on 24 June to share information about the work of the Committee and the Panel of Experts. The briefing was an important opportunity to engage with the United Nations membership and thus provide greater access to and transparency in the Committee's work. We support the intention of the Chair of the Committee to continue to look for such opportunities for engagement in the future.

We also note the Panel's visits to several Member States to discuss matters pertaining to the mandate of the Panel and the participation of its Experts in a number of workshops during the reporting period. It is essential that the Panel continue its outreach activities, which play an important role in increasing the number of national implementation reports from Member States.

During the reporting period, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) held another round of talks in Vienna, on 15 June, aimed at concluding the structured approach document. However, according to the report (GOV/2013/27) of the IAEA Board of Governors of 22 May, no agreement was reached, and it was not possible to begin substantive work on resolving the outstanding issues. It is important that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran continue its efforts to build international confidence in the exclusively peaceful nature of its nuclear programme. It is encouraging that dialogue and discussions continued during the reporting period. We hope that diplomatic efforts will help make concrete progress in the talks and move the resolution of the problem forward.

Mr. Loulichki (Morocco) (*spoke in French*): First of all, I would like to thank our colleague, Ambassador Gary Francis Quinlan, for his exhaustive quarterly briefing on the work of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006). I would also like to thank the Panel of Experts established in accordance with paragraph 29 of resolution 1929 (2010), and encourage it to continue, under the auspices of the Committee, to participate in various activities concerning the mandate of the Committee and, above all, pursue the dialogue that has been established with Member States during the visits it has made to relevant countries.

The briefing that we have received today shows that the Committee still reviews all cases referred to it, and in particular the report of the Panel of Experts (see S/2013/331, annex) concerning events that undermine the implementation of Security Council resolutions and regional peace and security. We hope that the Committee will continue to enjoy the cooperation of Member States and to benefit from the professionalism and impartiality of the Panel of Experts in its fulfilment of the mandate conferred upon it by the Council. We call on the Committee to continue to provide to Member States all the information and clarifications they need to implement the relevant Council resolutions. We note in this regard the publication of the fact sheet on the 1737 Committee and its Panel of Experts, as well as the information note describing the implementation by States of resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007), 1803 (2008) and (1929 (2010).

I congratulate the Panel of Experts on the quality of its final report and call for further consideration of that report, and in particular the recommendations

contained therein, in order to achieve agreement on their implementation.

In the summary of its 22 May 2013 report (GOV/2013/27), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) indicates that, despite the enhanced dialogue with the Islamic Republic of Iran that began in January 2012, it has not been possible to reach agreement on the structured approach document so as to resolve pending issues regarding possible military dimensions of the Iranian nuclear programme. We hope that, in the light of the most recent developments in the Islamic Republic of Iran, that country and the IAEA will soon reach an agreement to begin in-depth work on these questions. As the only institution responsible for guarantees, the IAEA must receive full cooperation in order to make concrete progress on the pending questions.

We continue to believe in the use of dialogue and negotiations for the peaceful resolution of conflicts, whatever their nature, complexity or sensitivity. On that basis, we welcome the ongoing talks between Iran and the five permanent members of the Security Council and Germany, in the hope that, as soon as dialogue begins, it will allow for progress to be made towards a solution that is acceptable to the parties. It is of crucial importance to prevent any weakening of the non-proliferation regime and to work to ensure that all States fulfil their obligations under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) in terms of guarantees. The strength and impact of the NPT and the pursuit of the strategic objective of nuclear disarmament remain dependent on the respect of all States for the obligations arising from that foundational instrument.

My country continues to support the global objective of nuclear disarmamen and to recognize the right of all States to use nuclear energy for exclusively peaceful ends. The non-proliferation regime is based on a delicate balance between States' rights and obligations that must be protected, preserved and strengthened through full respect for those provisions.

Mr. Gasana (Rwanda): I thank you, Madam, for convening this meeting. I also thank Ambassador Gary Quinlan of Australia for the 90-day update report and to commend him on a job well done in leading the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006), which is not an easy task. We appreciate in particular his transparency as Chair of the Committee, as demonstrated by the holding of an open briefing for the broader United Nations membership on 17 June to explain the work of the Committee and discuss how to effectively implement Security Council resolutions on Iran.

Rwanda takes note of the latest report of the Panel of Experts. We hope that it will continue to assist the 1737 Committee in the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council on Iran. We welcome the outreach activities that the Panel has been carrying out, and encourage it to continue its work in compliance with relevant Security Council resolutions in an independent, objective, transparent and impartial manner.

We would like to reiterate our belief in the application of the three pillars of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons: non-proliferation, disarmament and the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. It is therefore our view that every country has the right to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. In that respect, it is critical that Iran take all necessary measures to show the international community the peaceful nature of its nuclear programme. Such a confidence-building approach is the only way to ensure that the United Nations and the broader international community lift the economic sanctions that continue to harm the Iranian people.

We regret that Iran has stated that it does not recognize the 1737 (2006) Committee and has thus declined to collaborate with it. We believe that at this time it would be prudent for the Committee to refrain from taking any further action against Iran, and we call on the Council to engage with the new Iranian leadership as the new President has promised to pursue a more peaceful policy and to show greater transparency regarding the nuclear programme.

Let me conclude by reiterating our belief that a diplomatic and political solution to the Iranian nuclear crisis can be reached through dialogue and negotiations, including with the five permanent members of the Security Council and Germany. We call on both parties to resume talks, which could be the only way to defuse the growing tension in the region.

The President: I shall now make a statement in my capacity as the representative of the United States.

I would like to join other in thanking Ambassador Quinlan for his briefing as Chair of the Committee

established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) and for his leadership of the Committee.

Iran's long-standing violations of its obligations with regard to the nuclear programme are irrefutable. As we heard last month from Director General Amano of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Iran has not shown a serious willingness to address the demands of the Agency and the Council on the nuclear front. The latest report (GOV/2013/27) of the Director General again shows Iran moving full speed ahead with its prohibited activities.

Iran has now accumulated a stockpile of over 6,300 kilograms of uranium hexafluoride, enriched to 3.5 per cent, and 182 kilograms enriched to 20 per cent. Hundreds of advanced centrifuges have been installed at its facilities. Instead of finding ways to lower tensions and build confidence, Iran announced plans to build additional nuclear plants and enrichment facilities. The Director General now tells us that it is essential and urgent that Iran engage substantively with the Agency regarding a possibility military dimension to its nuclear programme. Yet Iran refuses to respond to the IAEA's valid requests for further information.

In light of these developments, the Iran sanctions Committee must carry out its efforts with increased vigour. The Committee should accelerate implementation of recommendations made by the Panel of Experts in its final report (see S/2013/331, annex). The Committee should also address the steady flow of Iranian arms, military support, advisors and training to groups in Syria, Lebanon, Gaza, Yemen, Iraq and beyond. Just last January, Iran was caught sending shoulder-launched anti-aircraft missiles, high-grade explosive and other arms to Yemen. This was more than just a sanctions violation; it was an aggressive act to undermine Yemen's transition. The Committee and the Security Council must take action in response.

Tehran has long supplied weapons to the Al-Assad Government knowing they would be used to massacre the Syrian people. Iran is also sending increasingly sophisticated arms and other material to Hizbullah, its long-standing partner in terrorism, which has publicly intervened in Syria's internal conflict, and to other deadly groups, such as Al-Jaysh Al-Sha'bi. The Council must tackle with renewed urgency Iranian military assistance to Hizbullah and other armed terrorist groups, and should also consider the impact of Iran's actions on the sovereign rights of other countries, especially Lebanon.

Iran has also launched ballistic missiles in clear violation of resolution 1929 (2010). So long as doubts remain about Iran's nuclear intentions, Iran must comply with all of its obligations under Council resolutions, including the unambiguous ban imposed by resolution 1929 (2010) on such missile launches. In short, the Committee cannot afford business as usual. Iran's violations must be treated with the gravest concern if we hope to find durable solutions to conflicts affecting the Middle East.

As the Council seeks to address Iran's many violations, the United States remains convinced that principled diplomacy is the best tool to achieve a comprehensive and peaceful solution to the challenges Iran posed to international peace and security. The onus is on Iran to demonstrate its good faith. After months of delays, we call on Iran to take serious credible steps to engage constructively. Until Iran is prepared to address substantively all aspects of the proposals put forward by the five permanent members of the Security Council and Germany, we remain committed to steadily increasing isolation and pressure. Fully implementing the sanctions can show Iran the cost of refusing to uphold its international obligations and illustrate that another, more constructive path is clearly available to its leaders.

I now resume my functions as President of the Council.

There are no more names inscribed on the list of speakers. The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 4.35 p.m.